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1687

1687 (MDCLXXXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar, the 1687th year of the Common Era (CE) and *Anno Domini* (AD) designations, the 687th year of the 2nd millennium, the 87th year of the 17th century, and the 8th year of the 1680s decade. As of the start of 1687, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	16th century · **17th century** · 18th century
Decades:	1660s · 1670s · **1680s** · 1690s · 1700s
Years:	1684 · 1685 · 1686 · **1687** · 1688 · 1689 · 1690

1687 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1687 *MDCLXXXVII*
Ab urbe condita	2440
Armenian calendar	1136 ԹՎ ՌՃԼԶ
Assyrian calendar	6437
Balinese saka calendar	1608–1609
Bengali calendar	1094
Berber calendar	2637
English Regnal year	2 Ja. 2 – 3 Ja. 2
Buddhist calendar	2231
Burmese calendar	1049
Byzantine calendar	7195–7196
Chinese calendar	丙寅年 (Fire Tiger) 4383 or 4323 — *to* — 丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit) 4384 or 4324

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Events

January–June

- March 19 – The men under explorer Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle mutiny, and Pierre Duhaut murders him, while searching for the mouth of the Mississippi River.
- April 4 – King James II of England issues the Declaration of Indulgence (or Declaration for the Liberty of Conscience), suspending laws against Roman Catholics and nonconformists.[1]
- May 6 – Emperor Higashiyama succeeds Emperor Reigen, on the throne of Japan.

July–December

- July 11 – Isaac Newton's *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, known as the *Principia*, is published by the Royal Society of London. In it, Newton describes his theory of universal gravitation, explains the laws of mechanics, and gives a formula for the speed of sound. The writing of *Principia Mathematica* ushers in a tidal wave of changes in thought, significantly accelerating the

scientific revolution by providing new and practical intellectual tools, and becomes the foundation of modern physics.
- July 24 – Morean War – Battle of Patras: The Republic of Venice defeats the Ottomans, which flee in panic, allowing the Venetians to capture the fortresses of Patras, Rio, Antirrio, and Lepanto unopposed.
- August 12 – Great Turkish War – Battle of Mohács: The Habsburg imperial army, and allies under Charles V, Duke of Lorraine, defeat the Ottoman Turks, and enable Austria to conquer most of Ottoman-occupied Hungary.
- September – Morean War: The navy of the Republic of Venice raids the Dalmatian coast, and attacks Ottoman Turkish strongholds in Greece.
- September 23–29 – Morean War: Venetian forces under Francesco Morosini besiege the Ottoman garrison in the Acropolis of Athens. The Temple of Athena Nike is demolished, the Propylaea suffer damage, and half the Parthenon is destroyed, when a cannon ball hits a powder magazine there on 26 September.
- November 8 – Suleiman II succeeds the deposed Mehmed IV, as Ottoman Emperor.
- December 31 – In response to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, a group of Huguenots set sail from France, and settle in the recently established Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Hope, where, using their native skills, they establish the first South African vineyards.

Coptic calendar	1403–1404
Discordian calendar	2853
Ethiopian calendar	1679–1680
Hebrew calendar	5447–5448
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1743–1744
- *Shaka Samvat*	1608–1609
- *Kali Yuga*	4787–4788
Holocene calendar	11687
Igbo calendar	687–688
Iranian calendar	1065–1066
Islamic calendar	1098–1099
Japanese calendar	Jōkyō 4 (貞享４年)
Javanese calendar	1610–1611
Julian calendar	Gregorian minus 10 days
Korean calendar	4020
Minguo calendar	225 before ROC 民前225年
Nanakshahi calendar	219
Thai solar calendar	2229–2230
Tibetan calendar	阳火虎年 (male Fire-Tiger) 1813 or 1432 or 660 *— to —* 阴火兔年 (female Fire-Rabbit) 1814 or 1433 or 661

Births

- January 27 – Johann Balthasar Neumann, German architect (d. 1753)
- February 4 – Joseph Effner, German architect (d. 1745)
- March 7 – Jean Lebeuf, French historian (d. 1760)
- March 16 – Sophia Dorothea of Hanover, queen consort of Frederick William I (d. 1757)
- May 12 – Johann Heinrich Schulze, German professor and polymath (d. 1744)
- June 24 – Johann Albrecht Bengel, German scholar (d. 1752)
- September 7 – Durastante Natalucci, Italian historian (d. 1772)
- October 4 – Robert Simson, Scottish mathematician (d. 1768)
- October 5 – Maria Maddalena Martinengo, Italian nun (d. 1737)
- October 21 – Nicolaus I Bernoulli, Swiss mathematician (d. 1759)
- November 7 – William Stukeley, English archaeologist (d. 1765)

- December 5 – Francesco Geminiani, Italian violinist and composer (d. 1762)
- December 26 – Johann Georg Pisendel, German musician (d. 1755)
- *date unknown*
  - Gabriel de Clieu, French naval officer and governor of Guadeloupe (1737-1752) (d. 1774)
  - Shahzada Assadullah Khan Abdali, Persian Governor of Herat (d. 1720)

August 12: Battle of Mohács.

Deaths

Sophia Dorothea of Hanover

- January 13 – Jean Claude, French Protestant clergyman (b. 1619)
- January 28 – Johannes Hevelius, Polish astronomer (b. 1611)
- January 31 – Francisco Varo, Spanish linguist (b. 1627)
- February 15 – Marie Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, German noblewoman (b. 1638)
- February 16 – Charles Cotton, English poet and writer (b. 1630)
- February 22 – Jean Hamon, French doctor and writer (b. 1618)
- February 26 – Magdalena Elisabeth of Hanau, German noblewoman (b. 1611)
- March 19 – René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, French explorer (b. 1643)
- March 20 – Margravine Magdalene Sibylle of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Electress of Saxony by marriage (b. 1612)
- March 20 – Marie Eleonore of Dietrichstein, Countess of Kaunitz and Oppersdorf (b. 1623)
- March 22 – Jean-Baptiste Lully, French composer who established opera in France (b. 1632)

William Petty

- March 28 – Constantijn Huygens, Dutch poet and composer (b. 1596)
- April 12 – Ambrose Dixon, Virginia Colony pioneer (b. c. 1628)
- April 16 – George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, English statesman (b. 1628)
- April 20 – Richard Olmsted, Connecticut settler (b. 1612)
- April 23 – Ferdinand Albert I, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (b. 1636)
- April 25 – Johannes Caioni, Transylvanian Franciscan friar (b. 1629)
- July 19 – Laura Martinozzi, Duchess consort of Modena (b. 1639)
- August 9 – Niccolò Albergati-Ludovisi, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1608)
- September 1 – Henry More, English philosopher (b. 1614)
- September 12 – John Alden, Mayflower pilgrim (b. c. 1599)
- September 28 – Francis Turretin, Swiss theologian (b. 1623)
- October 13 – Geminiano Montanari, Italian astronomer (b. 1633)
- October 19 – Giulio Bartolocci, Italian Biblical scholar (b. 1613)
- October 21 – Edmund Waller, English poet (b. 1606)
- October 24 – Countess Palatine Maria Eufrosyne of Zweibrücken, Swedish princess (b. 1625)
- November 4
  - Jacques Leneuf de La Poterie, Politician (b. 1604)

    - Johanna Walpurgis of Leiningen-Westerburg, German noblewoman, by marriage Duchess of Saxe-Weissenfels (b. 1647)
- November 6 – Charles de Grimaldi-Régusse, French aristocrat (b. 1612)
- November 14 – Nell Gwyn, English mistress of Charles II of England (b. 1650)
- November 18 – Anton Janson, Dutch type founder and printer (b. 1620)
- December 10 – Horatio Townshend, 1st Viscount Townshend, English viscount (b. 1630)
- December 16 – Sir William Petty, English philosopher (b. 1623)
- *date unknown* – Josias Fendall, Colonial governor of Maryland (b. c. 1628)

References

1. Palmer, Alan; Veronica (1992). *The Chronology of British History*. London: Century Ltd. pp. 196–197. ISBN 0-7126-5616-2.

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